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SCHOOL NURSING IN REGINA.*

School nursing is such a new branch of education in this country, that one finds it almost necessary to make a plea for the existence of the system, although it must be apparent that the necessity for trained individuals to look after the physical well-being of the child is just as great as for trained individuals to attend to his mental well-being.

There was a time when the branches taught seemed to be the centre and end of education. Through the teachings of Pestalozzi and Froebel, there has been a gradual transition toward the opposite view, that the child himself is the centre and end of education. And back of this idea we must trace the evolution of school nursing. Bryan, in his book, "The Basis of Practical Teaching," says that the chief defect in the present system of education is, "that we are not viewing the child in his entirety, and that we forget that every child mind that ever came to school came in some kind of body, and that the kind of body in which it came, determined, to a great degree, what the mind might accomplish." Only too often the term "mentally deficient" might more truly be resolved into terms of "physically defective." The term "mentally deficient" sounds like a hopeless finality, and those who have the responsibility settle down with a comfortable feeling that nothing more can be done, but when we waken up to the fact that the child is physically defective, we find that there is much to be done to relieve him of his handicap.

The history of school nursing is, as yet, rather vague, as very little has been written on it. It was begun in England about 15 years ago, and it evolved as a side issue out of district nursing. It was first inaugurated on this continent in New York City in 1902, when one nurse was appointed for a month to demonstrate the work. The results at the end of the month were considered so satisfactory that twelve nurses were appointed to look after the work in 48 schools. Since then, additions have been made to the staff. Several other cities in the United States have adopted the system. Boston has twenty-nine nurses; Philadelphia has six; Baltimore five; Grand Rapids five; Los Angeles three; Seattle two; Chicago has also adopted the system with a large staff of nurses. In Canada, Toronto has a Superintendent and staff of seventeen school nurses, Winnipeg three, and Regina one

The work was begun in Regina on February 1st. At this time, an epidemic of scarlet fever was imminent, and the school nurse was instructed to deal with it as an emergency. During the first two weeks all the pupils in all the schools were inspected for signs of scarlet fever, and the absentees were

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visited in their homes, to make sure that there would be no cases not reported. During the month only one pupil dropped out with scarlet fever.

In Regina we have five schools with 1,845 pupils enrolled.

At the beginning of each term there is a routine inspection of all the pupils in the schools, and after that the following weekly programme is carried out:

Monday, 9-12, Victoria School. Inspection of new pupils; inspection of pupils who have been absent through illness; inspection of any cases in the class room which the teacher may think necessary; dressings. 1.30-4.30, visits in Victoria School district. 4.30-5.30, office. Tuesday, Strathcona. Wednesday, Albert. Thursday, Earl Grey. Friday, Dominion Park. Saturday a.m., office.

The main objects of school nursing are: The exclusion of pupils who have any contagious disease for the protection of the greater number, the careful examination of all school children for any physical defects which will retard their progress, e.g., adenoids, hypertrophied tonsils, defective hearing, etc., and a notification to the parents of the same, visiting the homes of pupils who are ill or who need special attention, looking after school accidents, and doing minor dressings for children who are attending school.

Respecting the first point, that of excluding pupils with contagious diseases, the nurse has to depend on the reports of the teachers. Whenever a rash is apparent in the class room, the teacher is expected to report at once to the school nurse. This is regarded as an emergency, and the school nurse will visit the school in which it occurs, and, if she thinks necessary, send the child home with a form filled in, requesting the parents to obtain a medical certificate that no disease any longer exists. As soon as possible, the room in which the child was will be closed and fumigated before the classes are resumed.

Perhaps the most important phase of school nursing is the examination of all pupils for physical defects, which tend to retard their progress in education. This should be done at the beginning of each term. About forty pupils can be thus examined in one day. Each child is tested for eyesight, hearing, tonsils and adenoids, carious teeth, skin diseases and any other apparent physical deforimties, also for pediculosis in suspicious cases. The child's habits of living are inquired into, and such suggestions made to him as seem most needful in his particular case, special attention being paid to the care of the teeth, necessity of proper breathing, personal cleanliness, and the necessity of regular movements of the bowels. When any physical defect is found, a formal notification is sent to the parents requesting them to consult with a physician regarding same; also a card which the pupil is expected to return to the school nurse. To show the necessity for this work, I shall quote the results of examinations in Victoria School:

Pupils inspected, 345; defective eyesight, 50; defective hearing, 7; skin diseases, 2; pediculosis, 7; hypertrophied tonsils, 26; adenoids, 22; carious teeth, 115.

Take, for instance, a case like the following, where one child was suffering from defective eyesight, adenoids, defective hearing and carious teeth. To even an individual who is not particularly interested in children, it would be apparent that that child is being handicapped in his struggle for an education, and it probably never occurred to his parents that there was anything wrong with him. As a matter of fact, he was getting on very badly at school. This is

only one of many similar cases I have found since beginning this work in Regina public schools.

In regard to defective eyesight, I shall quote from Dr. Aaron Bray, of Philadelphia: "When we consider that correct sight, that is, normal vision with ease, without any special effort or reinforcement of the stored nervous energy, is essential to the absorption of presented instruction, the necessity of detecting and correcting any existing error of refraction becomes self-evident. Children are very often considered stupid when they fail to keep up with the outlined studies, when, as a matter of fact, they do possess the native intelligence to grasp and absorb and retain the instruction given, but are greatly hampered by visual defects resulting from some existing error of refraction or muscular unbalance that is amenable to treatment. Very often has it been demonstrated that an apparently stupid child has been transformed into a diligent, normal student through the correction of an error of refraction by means of well-adjusted glasses which have relieved the eye-strain, allowing the child to use his otherwise consumed nervous energy for the absorption and retention of the subject matter presented by the teacher.

The following is typical of a case of adenoids, and how frequently these cases are seen in the class room. The child breathes through his mouth, his speech is thick, his eye-balls bulging and his lower jaw drooping. The superfluous growth of adenoid tissue blocks up the orifice of the eustachian tubes and the child can't hear well. Sometimes he becomes quite deaf. He appears dull and stupid, and can't keep pace with his fellow pupils. This is due, not to the fact that he is mentally deficient, but simply to a physical defect that can be remedied so safely and so easily.

Dental inspection is a very important feature of school nursing. As stated above in the report on Victoria school, out of 345 pupils examined, 115 were found to have carious teeth. If this meant nothing beyond local pain, the case would not be so serious, but it becomes rather startling when we consider the number of evils that may be traced directly to carious teeth.

The commonest evil from decayed teeth in children is disorder of digestion, and digestive disorder in children means far more interference with nutrition than it does in adult life, for in childhood nourishment is required not only for the maintenance of a structure already built, but also for the building of new structures, and failure of digestion means failure of nourishment. This is due not only to the mechanical disability to masticate properly, but also to the septic absorption from these decaying teeth. This can hardly be doubted when one detects the foully offensive breath of the child who has extensive dental decay. And is there not great danger that this child will breathe out bacteria to contaminate the one sitting near him. I heard a parent in Regina remark that he thought it monstrous that his child with a good set of teeth should sit beside a pupil with a mouth teeming with bacteria from decaying teeth.

Dr. C. F. Still, in his book on the common disorders and diseases of childhood, says that he thinks dental caries is by no means an uncommon cause of headache among children. He says that whenever a child is brought to him complaining of very frequent headache, especially if the headache comes and goes quickly, he suspects the possibility of its being due to teeth, and he adds

that frequently the success of dental treatment justifies his suspicions.

I have discovered that there is an unfortunate idea current amongst many of the parents that there is no need to take much notice of decay of the first teeth, whereas, in reality, decayed teeth at that period are perhaps more harmful than at a later period, for nutrition is more easily disturbed, and its disturbance means more interference with general development, besides decay of a first tooth favors the occurrence of caries in the coming permanent tooth.

The significance of the second dentition is of great importance to the child, and this is a matter of which all teachers should be cognizant. The more objective and superficial change seen in the teeth has many physical and mental counterparts, usually occurring with the second dentition, complaints are made of headache, tenderness of the eyes, and lassitude. Fatigue occurs very readily, not only physical, but also mental, and many nervous symptoms are exhibited. One of the commonest manifestations of this period is the appearance of general laziness on the part of the child, and it is extremely common to conclude that the child needs more exercise. As a matter of fact, just the opposite course should be taken. In every way the child's force should be conserved and his labors reduced to the smallest possible degree. The duration of this period is usually only a few months, although it has been known to last as long as two years. It is clear that the school work during this period should be reduced to a point below that which has been done the previous year, and which may be undertaken safely the next year.

I must say in regard to this work in Regina, that the parents have been very quick to respond where it has been pointed out to them that their children are suffering from physical defect. There have been a number of operations for tonsils and adenoids, a great many cases of defective eyesight remedied, and a still larger number put under a dentist's care. Where the parents are too poor to pay a doctor's fee, the school nurse refers the case to the school doctor, who then treats them at the expense of the school board.

Visits to the homes form rather an important feature of the work. When a child is absent through illness, or when the cause of his absence is not known, the teacher reports such to the school nurse and she calls at the child's home. Sometimes cases of contagious diseases not reported are detected in this way. Often valuable suggestions relating to the child's health can be made to the mother.

In case of accident, the school nurse is called in at once. If she thinks necessary, she will call in the child's family physician. If it is a minor accident, the nurse treats it herself.

Minor dressings are done in the schools. The need of this is particularly apparent in the schools attended by the foreign element, among whom certain forms of skin diseases are very prevalent.

In Regina, a medicine cabinet has been made for each of the schools, with the following initial equipment for each:

Three Winchesters for holding solutions of boracic 1-20, carbolic 1-20, bichlor 1-1000; pure carbolic, boracic crystals, bichlor tablets, 1 lb. absorbent, 1 package sterile gauze, 1 yard oiled silk, 10 yards F. cotton, 1 doz. gauze bandages 2½-in., 1 doz. gauze bandages 1 in., 1 tube borated vaseline, 1 tube celacut, 1 glass syringe, 1 pair scissors, 2 artery forceps, 1 dressing forceps, 1

thermometer, 1 reel adhesive 3 in., 1 reel adhesive ¼-in., 1 glass tongue depressor, 1 box wooden tongue depressors, 1 Snellen's eye test, 3 white granite basins, 1 white granite pitcher, 1 glass funnel, 1 glass measuring glass.

In conclusion, let me mention some of the evils existing in our public schools, which are undoubtedly a menace to the health of the pupils.

A great many children are swallowing bacteria with every meal because they have no tooth brushes with which to clean their teeth. Because parents, either through poverty or negligence, do not fulfil their responsibility in this respect, it is all the more reason why others who are in a large measure responsible for these children, should attend the more carefully to them. In Toronto, the school board supplies tooth brushes at a cost of 5c. each to all children who haven't any in their homes. The Regina public school board have also taken steps to make the same provision.

Roller towels which may be used by any number of children are surely a fruitful source of infection. The school board of Regina have decided to substitute for these, sanitary paper towels, and sanitary soap dishes.

Proper vigilance is not observed in regard to the cleansing of seats in the lavatories. These should be scrubbed at least twice a week with soap and water, and then sponged off with carbolic 1-20.

In regard to the common drinking cup, there is no doubt that it is an unmitigated evil. In most of the large cities in the United States and in some Canadian cities, this has been suspended by the sanitary drinking fountain or paper cups. At a meeting of the Regina public school board on March 17th, it was decided to introduce sanitary drinking fountains in the schools.

In conclusion, let me quote from Henry M. Hyde in Saturday Evening Post:

"The trouble seems to have been that, in the zeal for stuffing Johnny with useful knowledge, people forget that he was an animal before he was a man. They passed laws compelling him to stop in school until he was fourteen; but they paid mighty little attention to the fundamental fact that the welfare of his marvellous mind—to say nothing of his immortal soul—depended very largely on that of his equally marvellous body. They drove him into the school house, where he acquired, with almost equal certainty, mathematics and mumps, spelling and sore throat, grammar and grippe, Latin—the period of fads in the public schools—drawing and diphtheria were added to the curriculum.

The school drinking cup was the first criminal. It was discovered that in almost every case, where a common cup or glass has been in use for a week, its edges are covered with thousands of disease germs, even in cases where it appears to be quite clean. In many schools this was abolished, and the sanitary drinking fountains or individual cups were substituted, and where this was done, the number of cases of contagious diseases began to decrease.

The fact that little Johnny Jones is an animal is really the most important —not to say revolutionary—educational discovery of the last twenty years. Johnny Jones is beginning to get a fair chance and a square deal. His only wonder is that grown-up people should have remained so stupid and so cruel for so many years.

JEAN E. BROWNE.

DIET IN TYPHOID.

The conservative plan of restricting the nourishment of typhoid patients to milk and broths seems to a great extent yet in favor, possibly due to the fact that by recognized test milk and broths have sustained with a minimum amount of risk. Milk in itself contains all the elements or principles of food in various proportions, sufficient to sustaining the vital forces of the body, for a certain but variable time, according to the vitality of the patient previous to the attack, and the duration of the disease. Milk, however, notwithstanding the fact of its being a perfect food, nevertheless has its own shortcomings, which by actual test may be summed up as follows: (1) It is disliked by a large number of individuals; (2) when taken very often and regularly it becomes obnoxious to the patient; (3) if not sipped slowly it forms into large curds in the stomach and produces a feeling of fullness, extending to discomfort, and often induces vomiting; (4) it leaves considerable residue in the intestines, which may stimulate peristalic action, give rise to flatus, and consequent distention and perforation. Nevertheless, in spite of all those adverse characteristics of what we should prefer to believe an ideal food, physicians must remain loyal to milk as one of the old standards, but not necessarily as an exclusive diet in the nourishment of typhoids. Experiment has proven that collateral nourishment may be supplied, much to the benefit and early convalescence of the patient.

We are all familiar with the torturing hunger complained of by the typhoid patient, sometimes throughout the entire course of the disease, but more especially toward the decline of fever, and until convalescence is well established. This condition may be partly due to a natural aversion to milk in the first place, or possibly to the resistance of the stomach under abnormal conditions, and consequent loss of nourishment by vomiting. This lack of nourishment may be supplied to good advantage by allowing the patient a certain amount of oat meal jelly, rice gruel, boiled rice and calves' foot jelly; milk sugar solution (1 oz. equals 15 grs.) given in 2-ounce amounts per day, either alone or with milk and jellies, olive oil and butter. The various flavors seem to stimulate the appetite of the patient sufficiently to relish his food. Rice in any form leaves no residue in the intestines; being wholly a carbohydrate food, it is entirely burned up in the system, providing that the metabolism is equal to the intake; if not, the sugar will appear in the urine.

The amount of residue from the oatmeal jelly is not sufficient to raise an objection. Broth as an associated item of the nourishment allowed for typhoids is not, in fact, nourishing at all. It is merely the extractive containing the flavor of the nourishing properties of the meat, which have been removed. The broth, therefore, is but a liquid stimulant and solvent, and together with generous amounts of cold water—not ice water—furnishes the very essential moisture to the parched tissues, giving tone to the body and producing a free flushing out of the kidneys, and elimination of the waste products from the system. Then, in conjunction with milk and broth, but not substituted therefor, as both are essential in their respective virtues, may be given a variety of foods, which must necessarily appeal to the taste of the patient, divert the development of aversion to milk, combat the feeling of hunger, add to the sustaining powers

of the body, and assist in producing early convalescence, without the usual excessive weakness upon muscular exertion. The characteristic emaciation may also be offset by this procedure in feeding. Observations made while in charge of a medical ward in the Boston City Hospital convinced me of the benefit of generous but careful feeding in typhoid cases. Some extensive experiments were made along these lines, involving for the nurse the careful preparation of the various nourishments—measuring, weighing and estimating the caloric value; the intake, output and ingestion, preparation of dietaries, and daily weighing of the patient. A special apparatus was used for the purpose of weighing bed patients. The following record of one case will show that on certain days the amount consumed exceeded the standard 20° allowance for an average-sized man, at moderate work. The patient, a man 24 years of age, ten days after development of symptoms, temperature ranged to 105° F. During the following week had three severe hemorrhages, but very little prostration; during the fourth week nourishment consisted mainly of milk and broths, with a little cream. Commencing about the end of the fourth week and during the fifth week a little oatmeal jelly and milk sugar preparation were added; then throughout the remainder of convalescence the dietary consisted of milk, broths, olive oil, milk sugar, cream, oatmeal jelly and butter at first; later on, bread and eggs were added, as the table will show:

Ice Cream	Milk Oz.	Eggs	Bread Oz.	Olive Oil Dram	Milk Sugar Grain	Water Oz.	Cream Oz.	Oatmeal Jelly Grains	Butter Oz.	Broths Oz.	Total Calories
..	84	..	...	...	..	48	..	...	...	..	1,680
..	76	..	...	...	..	42	..	...	...	24	1,520
..	64	..	...	...	..	68	..	...	...	24	1,280
..	56	..	...	...	..	42	14	...	...	24	1,995
..	40	..	...	...	9	34	36	330	...	16	3,236
..	48	..	...	3	27	32	24	330	½	..	2,931
..	45	..	...	3	90	32	20	720	3	16	3,823
..	32	..	...	3	67	32	17	540	2¼	16	2,734
..	32	..	...	3	96	74	28	720	3	24	4,089
..	48	..	...	3	96	32	12	720	3	28	3,423
		Oz. Porridge									
..	48	8	...	1½	93	54	12	720	3	44	3,605
..	48	1	...	1½	28	42	9	180	1	24	3,071
								Porridge			
..	80	2	7½	1½	24	62	8	720	1½	24	5,329
1	40	3	8½	1½	24	28	8	720	1¼	8	4,629
..	80	2	10	1½	24	36	12	720	1¾	16	5,839
..	50	2	7	1½	24	54	12	720	1¾	8	5,079
..	50	2	6	1½	24	36	8	960	1⅜	..	5,107
..	36	1	7½	1½	4	40	8	480	1½	..	3,791
..	32	2	7	1½	6	40	..	720	1½	..	3,829
..	23	6	9	...	7	32	10	720	1	7	4,159
2	30	5	11½	...	6	16	10	720	2-3	..	4,434

Milk sugar solution equals 1 oz. water, 15 grs. milk sugar.

Oatmeal Jelly.—1 pound of oatmeal, sifted and sifted, then the sifted (or

meal portion) is boiled slowly in 2½ quarts of water, until consistent; when jellied and cool, serve with cream or milk sugar solution.

This patient's convalescence was unusually short, considering the early developments, and the usual weakness and emaciation were almost totally absent when the patient reached the sitting-up stage.

MARY A. CATTON,

Lady Superintendent of the Lady Stanley Institute Training School, of the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, Can.

THE BOSTON CONVENTION.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses was held on May 29, 30, 31, in Park Street Church, Boston.

Broader education for the nurse seemed to be the ever-recurring note in all the sessions. So many avenues of work are opening up for the nurse that the necessity of fitting her to make the best possible use of her opportunities seemed to lie as a heavy responsibility upon the Superintendents.

The report of the Delegate to the Society for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and Miss Van Blarcom's paper on "The Relation of the Midwifery Problem to the Prevention of Blindness," showed that in these two fields alone much remained to be done. Obstetrics are too often left for the untrained midwife, who does so many things besides caring for the mother and baby. Nurses must face this problem for the sake of the mothers and babies.

Miss McIsaac gave some interesting "Impressions of Present Situation in Nursing," gathered during her travels as Interstate Secretary. She thought fully one-third of the Training Schools should be out of business. Schools were maintained to get work done, not to train nurses. Difficulty was that Superintendents were laymen who failed to see things from the nurse's point of view. Many small Training Schools are doing perfectly splendid work. To help thes, and for general information, this Society might have a Bureau of some these. and for general information, this Society might have a Bureau of some of Directory of Institutions. There should be closer relations between this Society and State Board of Examiners. Laws in many States are very poor, but we must stand by the work and improve the laws. We can't do this till we have lived with them for a while. Miss McIsaac thought that Superintendents were responsible for the attitude of graduates towards the profession. Also that some effort should be made through popular magazines and the public press to give the public a proper view of our work. A committee might be appointed to prepare articles relating to public health and nursing problems for such publication.

Miss Parsons, Superintendent of Nurses, Massachusetts General Hospital, presented the subject: "The Importance of Securing for the Superintendent Powers Equal to Her Responsibilities." The Superintendent of Nurses must know the needs of her department and must lead in that department. If she has adequate authority, better discipline is maintained.

Miss Nutting introduced the subject of "Scientific Management of Training Schools," and recommended that the Carnegie Foundation be asked to

make a scientific study of Training Schools. The matter was left in the hands of the Education Committee, after the Society had signified its support of the recommendation.

The problems of affiliation were discussed by Miss Noyes, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York. Registration increased the demand for affiliation, and emphasied the great need of uniformity. The results of affiliation were broader and wider experience of pupils, the stimulating and elevating effect of new methods seen and learned, and the emphasis of the fact that the pupil is a member of a profession, not of one particular school. Affiliation gives the nurse the opportunity for the comparative study of methods—knowledge of which she will make good use later.

Miss Stimson, Superintendent of Nurses, Harlem Hospital, New York, spoke on "The Demands of Post-Graduate Work." She thought there should be stated times of receiving post-graduates, who should be given systematic work. There should be permanent Graduate Head Nurses where post-graduate work is given.

"The Social Needs of the Pupil Nurse" were clearly presented by Miss Jessie E. Cattan, Superintendent of Springfield Hospital. Happy nurses do better work.

The lecture, "Fatigue in Relation to Health and Efficiency," by Dr. Frederic S. Lee, Ph.D., Professor of Physiology, Columbia University, New York, will not easily be forgotten by the large audience of nurses. The excellent lantern slides shown served to emphasize the points far more emphatically than mere words could possibly have done.

Miss Arnold, Dean of Simmons College and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Education, gave a most interesting and instructive address on "Co-Operation of Educational Institution With Training Schools for Nurses." Much gain would result from such co-operation, and Dean Arnold expressed her willingness to co-operate with Superintendents of Training Schools for the benefit of pupil nurses. The pupils of the Children's Hospital, Boston, already take a course at Simmons College.

A demonstration was given at the Massachusetts General Hospital: (1) Spinal Anaesthesia; (2) Gas and Oxygen Anaesthesia, and (3) Administration of Salvarsan.

"The Place of Apprenticeship in the Educational System" was ably dealt with by Miss I. M. Stewart, B.S., Assistant, Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

It is impossible to give any adequate description of the splendid demonstration on Orthopedic Nursing given by Sister Amy, Superintendent of the Children's Hospital, Boston. The work was all done by pupil nurses, but graduates could not have done it better. Sister Amy's diffidence in appearing before an audience was forgotten in her absorbing interest in her work, some of the wonderful results of which were shown. Everyone pronounced it the best demonstration they had ever seen.

The reception at the Children's Hospital afterwards, and the visit to the wards were much enjoyed by all present

A demonstration of Training School Records, by Miss Parsons, followed by the election of officers, brought the interesting and helpful series of meetings to a close.

Officers for 1911-12 are: President, Miss Mary Wheeler, Chicago; Vice-President, Miss Mary M. Riddle and Miss Francina Freeze; Secretary, Miss Jessie Cattan; Treasurer, Miss Mary W. McKechnie.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of The Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States was held on May 31, June 1, 2, 3, in Park Street Church, Boston. This was a memorable meeting, as the complicated work of reorganization was before the convention. The name of this great and influential organization has been changed to "The American Nurses' Association," and the Constitution and By-Laws carefully revised. This work occupied the greater part of the first two days. The remaining time was much too short for the hearing of all the splendid papers and reports that were ready for presentation. Several were only partly read, but a full report may be obtained from The American Journal of Nursing.

The address of Professor C. E. A. Winslow, of the College of the City of New York, on "The Role of the Visiting Nurse in the Public Health Campaign," should be read by every nurse. The convention recommended the study of this address by the different Associations. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Agnes G. Deans, City Hospital, Hamilton Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

The Session on Social Service Work was presided over by Miss Cannan, nurse in charge of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was most helpful. Dr. Cabot's address showed the necessity of co-operation between the doctor, the nurse and the social worker if the best results were to be obtained. The doctor is concerned with the diagnosis of the disease, the nurse with the treatment, but the social worker deals with the individual case and soil out of which the case came. Conditions must be improved if there is to be no repetition of the trouble.

The training of nurses for this work was taken up by Miss Crandall, New York, who thought that nurses could do most effective work in this field.

"Factory Welfare Work" and "How to Teach the Prevention of Tuberculosis to School Children" were also dealt with at this session.

Great good must result from this convention, where every department of nursing work was discussed. The impetus given, the enthusiasm revived by the interchange of ideas and reception of new ones will be patent in the better work accomplished and the new work undertaken.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES.

The Cologne Congress.

Dear Editor,—You will be glad to know that the plans for the Cologne meeting are under way.

As Sister Agnes is desirous of making a complete showing of the progress of Social Service (Prevention or Health Nursing as you may prefer to call it) in all countries, I am proceeding on the following lines: We hereby ask the

National Society of Nurses in each country to make itself responsible for collecting all the data in its own country, and for collating all into one report. Otherwise we should have overlapping and an unmanageable bulk of material. We hope to show the whole extent of nurses' employment by the State and municipality, in tuberculosis, infant mortality, pure milk work, public school service, outdoor schools, dental clinics, and the like specialties, as well as probation officer, police officer, and truant officer work; of their activity under philanthropic volunteer agencies in similar lines, anything new such as teaching sex-hygiene, or the anatomy and physiology of sex to children and mothers (we have something to show in this direction in public schools) holding classes for children on the care of health, teaching mothers during pregnancy, and giving them instructive care during lactation, on infant feeding and children's diet, and all such work; and of their employment by industrial concerns in factory, shop, or centres of laboring people, to watch, prevent illness and guard health.

We wish also to learn what nurses are doing in the crusade against alcoholism, against venereal disease, and the social evil, what they are doing spontaneously among themselves to prepare for such effort; what share they are taking in housing reform (as buildings inspector, tenement house inspector, or health visitor), and what new lines there are that I have not mentioned, that are opening before them.

Sister Agnes desires to have all reports on hand early enough for her to have translated in German, and a brief resumé of each made, to be distributed to the German audience. For this purpose all reports should be in her hands by the early spring of 1912. I would suggest, however, that each country preparing a report should undertake the translation of its own report into German. This should not be difficult, and would immensely relieve the President and Secretary of labor, as it would then only be necessary for us to have the brief digests made for the meeting. But for this, too, plenty of time should be allowed because of the overloading of regular work.

Another branch which Sister Agnes wishes to have well worked up is the description by Catholic or Anglican sisterhoods of the system upon which secular training schools for nurses are conducted by religious orders. She thinks this might be helpful to the German Catholic Sisters, who are great workers, very practical as nurses, and very progressive in their willingness to follow modern educational requirements, but who have never founded secular training schools in their hospitals. As you know, they have been among the readiest to support State Registration, and to agree to its conditions.

Germany has a great deficiency of nurses. It has not enough for its population, and this is one reason for the immense overwork of German nurses. We intend, therefore, to appeal to those English, Irish and American orders that are conducting successful training schools, to come forth to Cologne and read papers there and encourage the German Sisters to do the same thing.

May I now, through these columns, ask all countries in membership or affiliated with the International Council, as well as those outside, who may desire to send fraternal delegates, please to translate this letter for their home

papers, or at least to republish its message in their own words, so that each National Association may set about collecting the information asked for by the Council, at any early date. I am, ever sincerely,

L. L. DOCK, Hon. Sec.,
International Council of Nurses.

British Journal of Nursing.

CLASS 1911—ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM

Marie Peck Margaret Lyndon Bessie Ritchie Bessie Gregory Hannah Richardson

CORRESPONDENCE

E. F. T., Woman's Hospital, Montreal, writes to express her appreciation of Dr. Dobbie's paper on "Fire Protection," given at the meeting of the Canadian Hospital Association in Niagara Falls. The practical ideas set forth in the paper were adopted with very encouraging results. When an alarm of fire (which later proved to be false) was raised, the nurses were able to act with coolness and promptitude, and in an incredibly short time every patient was carried to a place of safety.

To the Editor of the Canadian Nurse:

Dear Madam,—It has just occurred to me that possibly the readers of the journal may be interested in learning that a summer uniform has been adopted for the nurses of this school. Early in June this year I suggested short sleeves and collarless uniform, to replace the turned-up sleeves and loosened collar which persisted in confronting me, in spite of all efforts to prevent. The sug-

gestion was received with delight, and its adoption was unanimously carried. The uniform consists simply of utilizing the more worn uniform waists, by cutting off the sleeves above the elbow, forming a box plait to take up the fullness, and finish by stitching on, firmly, a two-inch width cuff of white linen. The collar is removed, and a circular band of white is stitched on to correspond with the cuffs. This makes a very attractive and comfortable uniform, and lends economy in several ways. The old uniform is made to wear several months longer. The cuffs and collars are laundered on the waist, thus saving the washing, starching, ironing and assorting of at least one hundred and thirty-five collars, and one hundred and thirty-five pairs of cuffs each week. The nurses are delighted with their new-found comfort, and can heartily recommend the style to other schools.

MARY A. CATTON, Superintendent.

Lady Stanley Institute Training School of the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.

To the Editor of The Canadian Nurse:

Dear Madam: I was shocked to find in the April number of "The Canadian Nurse" the statement that Saskatchewan had no organization of trained nurses, and though realizing that it is entirely the fault of the nurses in Saskatchewan that you did not know, I hasten to correct the impression that has gone abroad. Though in the past Saskatchewan people may have been occupied in the growing of wheat, the nurses at present and, I trust, for the future, are very determined to keep pace with our sister nurses in all parts of the Dominion. Three months ago the trained nurses in Regina formed an Association, with Mrs. Brown, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, who kindly consented to act as patroness, and Mrs. Van Valkenburg, former Lady Superintendent of Regina General Hospital, as Honorary President. The active officers are: President, Miss Clearihue, Graduate of Winnipeg General Hospital, Lady Superintendent Regina General Hospital; Vice-President, Mrs. Boyle, Grandate of Regina General Hospital; Secretary, Miss Brown, Graduate of Toronto General Hospital, now holding the position of pioneer school nurse in Saskatchewan; Treasurer, Miss Nora Armstrong, Graduate of a New Zealand hospital. Members are admitted upon presentation of their diplomas received for at least a two years' training in some recognized training school, or in default of that a letter from the Superintendent of Nurses of their training school. Our energetic Secretary has communicated with all Hospital Superintendents in the Province, asking them to form Associations, or, in places where graduate nurses are few, to affiliate with the Regina branch, with the object of interesting all the nurses and gaining their co-operation in the presentation of a Bill for Registration at the next session of the Provincial Legislature. An interested friend is at present drafting and expressing in technical language a Bill founded upon that of the Ontario Graduate Nurses' Association and others.

We would like so much to send a delegate to the convention to be held in May at Niagara, but we are very young and, alas, too poor, but look forward to the next best—a full account of the doings of the Association in the pages of your esteemed magazine.

Sincerely,

E. G. CLEARIHUE.

Editorial

THE BICYCLE NURSE.

The bicycle nurse is the most recent addition to the City Hospital corps in Germany. The idea originated in Berlin, says an exchange. In that city women nurses are given bicycles, and now a corps of these highly trained and drilled women is sent to the scene of any accident at a moment's notice. With such speed do they get ready to start that often they arrive on the scene before the hospital ambulance. Many lives have been saved by this almost instantaneous response to a hurry call for help. There is much that the nurse can do before the ambulance comes, and not infrequently these few moments mean the saving of life. Each nurse wears a plain, dark costume. There is a short skirt, a simple waist, with white turnover linen collar and cuffs, and a dark peaked cap with a triangle of stiff white linen in front. The nurse carries her small outfit strapped under the saddle of her bicycle.—Internat. Hosp. Record.

SOUTH AFRICA.

An Order of Nurses is to be established in South Africa as a Memorial to King Edward VII., and an appeal has been made for a minimum capital sum of £100,000 to place the nursing scheme on a sound footing.

The Lancet, London, Eng., says: "It is proposed that branches of the new Order of Nurses should be established at appropriate centres in each province, selected with particular regard to facility of railway communication. Each branch is to be under the supervision of a matron. The nurses will be required to possess such certificates in general nursing and midwifery as are requisite for registration in any part of the Union, and to have as far as possible experience of South African conditions. They will receive fixed salaries, the money received from fees being paid by the matron in to the central fund. Except in urgent cases, the services of the nurses will be available only on requisition by a medical man, on whose certificate and subject to instructions from the central committee, the matron will decide whether full fees are to be charged or whether part or total remissions shall be made. The expenses of the Order will be met in part from fees and in part from donations and subscriptions."

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT.

Montreal is to have a Child Welfare Exhibit in October, 1912. The announcement is made by "The Montreal Daily Witness," which says:

"Montreal has social problems as pressing as, if not more pressing than, those in the larger cities of the States. In our infantile mortality we head the list for all the great cities of North America. Of the children born in Montreal, 54.92 per cent. die before reaching the age of five. Immigration is growing, so

that the congestion of the lower quarters of Montreal is rapidly increasing, and slum districts are forming as bad as any in the old world. Hence the Child Welfare Exhibit, which the promoters believe will bring sharply to the minds of all people in the city the obstacles and dangers to the healthy growth of its children and develop a right public opinion leading to action, both public and private.

In child problems American cities vary little; and the Child Welfare Exhibit should prove as stimulating in Montreal as it did in New York and Chicago. It is an exhibit that above all others reaches and quickens a whole city; and should prove in Canada the first step towards a better way."

WOMAN'S BUILDING FOR VANCOUVER.

Vancouver is to have a woman's building. A company has been organized —The Women's Building Association—and a site purchased. The place selected is on the edge of the West End residence district, and yet so close to the business centre as to make a good situation for the shops on the lower flat, and for a large public hall above. Promoters of this undertaking are not only providing a meeting ground for the numerous women's societies in this city and district, and a general centre for the public and social activities in which women engage, but propose to supply Vancouver with a public hall to seat twelve to fifteen hundred people. The enterprise is ambitious, but when one considers the number of women interested and the energy and capacity the organizations have shown in other matters, it will not be thought too large an undertaking for those engaged in it. The women of Vancouver deserve such a building of their own, and their project will have the best wishes of the remainder of the community.

THE SCHOOL NURSE.

Miss Janet Peace has resigned from the School Nurses' Staff, and the Toronto Schools lose one of their best nurses. Everyone with whom Miss Peace has associated in her work expresses words of commendation and affection. Miss Peace is to be married in the near future.

Miss Ida M. Boyce, a Graduate of the Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, O., has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Peace's resignation. Miss Boyce is a Canadian by birth, and her home is in Toronto. She has taken the post-graduate course and substituted on the Toronto staff.

The work done by the School Nurses in Toronto during the first half of the year shows remarkable results. The following report is part of what has been accomplished:

35 children had glasses fitted.

49 children had tonsils and adenoids removed.

413 children had teeth filled.

Miss L. L. Rogers, Superintendent of School Nurses, Toronto, is spending part of her vacation in Muskoka.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

President, Kate Madden, R.N., City Hospital, Hamilton; Treasurer, Louise C. Brent, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Secretary, Alice J. Scott, R.N., 11 Chicora Avenue, Toronto. Auditors—Zeda Young, Mina Rodgers. Councillors—Jane Craig, Mrs. Lyman, M. Y. E. Morton, Mina Rodgers, Mabel F. Hersey, Mary A. Sniveley.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

President, Miss N. J. Burnett, 423 Main St. East; Vice-President, Mrs. A. W. Newson, 87 Pearl St. North; Recording Secretary, Miss D. E. Street, 200 Hughson St. North; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Etta McLeay, Mountain Sanitorium.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Margaret Reynolds, 87 Victoria Ave. S.; Miss Ida Ainslie, 45 Bay St. S.; Miss Bertha Miller, 87 Victoria Ave. S.; Miss Elizabeth Aitkin, 198 Hughson St. N.; Miss E. J. Deyman, 87 Victoria Ave. S.

Regular meeting, first Tuesday, 8 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, RIVERDALE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

President, Miss Mathieson, Superintendent; Vice-President, Miss Mannering; Secretary, Miss McElheran, Riverdale Hospital; Treasurer, Miss Fogarty, corner Pape Ave. and Gerrard St.

Sick Visiting Committee, Misses Bishop and Luney; Programme Committee, Misses Stretton, Piggott and Murphy; Executive Committee, Misses Gate, Whitlam, Day and Nicol.

Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Misses Argue and Mannering.

Representative "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss McNeil, 505 Sherbourne St.

Regular meeting, first Thursday, 8 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

President, Miss Julia Stewart, 12 Selby St.; First Vice-President, Miss M. E. Christie, 19 Classic Ave.; Second Vice-President, Miss Brerton, General Hospital; Recording Secretary, Miss Janet Neilson, 295 Carlton St.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Aubin, care of J. W. Flavelle, Esq., Queen's Park; Treasurer, Mrs. Mill Pellatt, 36 Jackes St.

Board of Directors—Mrs. Bailey, Miss Field, Miss Florence Ross.

Conveners of Committees—Sick Visiting, Miss Purdy; Registration, Miss Bella Crosby; Social and Lookout, Miss Kilgour; Programme, Miss Tweedie; Central Registry, Miss W. Fergusson, Miss C. A. Mitchell.

"The Canadian Nurse" Representative—Miss Lennox, 107 Bedford Rd.

Regular meeting, first Friday, 3.30 p.m.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

President, Miss Connor, 418 Sumach St.; First Vice-President, Miss O'Connor, St. Michael's Hospital; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. J. Hohlstein, 175 Walmer Rd.; Secretary, Miss O'Meara, 9 Pembroke St.; Treasurer, Miss Thompson, 9 Pembroke St.

Board of Directors—Miss Greene, Hospital for Incurables; Miss Reilly, 9 Pembroke St.; Miss Blaney, 379 Ontario St.

Representatives on Central Registry Committee—Miss Kimmett, 418 Sumach St.; Miss Weyer, 418 Sumach St.; Miss Ryan, 491 Broadview Ave.

Representative "The Canadian Nurse"—Miss Stubberfield, The Home Hospital, 64 Gloucester St.

Secretary-Treasurer Sick Benefit Fund—Miss O'Connor, St. Michael's Hospital.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, TORONTO.

Hon. President, Miss Brent; President, Miss Lina Rogers, 908 Bathurst St.; First Vice-President, Miss M. Ewing, 569 Bathurst St.; Second Vice-President, Miss A. Robertson, 182 Walmer Rd.; Recording Secretary, Miss Monk, 664 Ontario St.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss B. Goodall, 666 Euclid Ave.; Treasurer, Miss M. Wilson, 47 Brunswick Ave.

Directors—Miss E. Jamieson, 23 Woodlawn Ave. E.; Miss Charters, 425 Carlton St.; Miss G. Gowans, 5 Dupont St.

Convener of General Business Committee, Miss Ewing, 569 Bathurst St.; Convener of Sick Visiting Committee, Miss G. Gowans, 5 Dupont St.; Press Representative, Mrs. H. E. Clutterbuck, 148 Grace St.; Canadian Nurse, Miss M. Barnard, 608 Church St.; Invalid Cooking, Miss Mary Gray, 505 Sherbourne St.; Central Registry, Miss McCuaig, 605 Ontario St.; Miss Gray, 505 Sherbourne St.

Regular meeting, second Thursday, 3.30 p.m.

GRACE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

President, Miss De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne St.; First Vice-President, Miss McKeown; Second Vice-President, Miss McMillan; Secretary, Miss Allen, 71 Grenville St.; Treasurer, Miss Macpherson, Palmerston Boulevard.

Board of Directors—Miss Carnochan, Miss Monery, Miss Soane, Miss Etta MacPherson and Miss Thompson.

Social Committee, Miss Shatford, Mrs. Corrigan and Miss Webster; Sick Committee, Misses Irvine and Gibson; Convener of Programme Committee, Miss McMillan; Convener of Press and Publication Committee, Miss Smith, 9 Pembroke St.

Regular meeting, second Tuesday, 3 p.m.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.

Honorary President, Miss M. J. Kennedy, 1189 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.; President, Miss M. A McKenzie, 290 Macpherson Ave.; Vice-President, Miss M. Urquhart, 64 Howard St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss J. C. Wardell, 171 Delaware Ave.

Board of Directors—Misses Pringle, Waddell, Kinder, Hamilton, Griffith, Wilson, and Mrs. Valentine.

Convener Social Committee—Miss McKenzie.

Representatives the Central Registry—Misses McKenzie and Waddell.

The Canadian Nurse Representative—Miss M. S. Wilson, 434 Markham St.

The Association meets every six weeks.

THE TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, Miss Bell, Lady Superintendent; President, Mrs. MacConnell, 125 Major St.; 1st Vice-President, Miss M. Wilson, 30 Brunswick Ave.; 2nd Vice-President, Miss M. Brett, 27 Irwin Ave.; Recording Secretary, Miss M. Kelly, 254 North Lisgar St.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss L. Bowling, 77 Winchester St.; Treasurer, Miss Mary Anderson, 48 Wilson Ave.

Visiting Committee—Mrs. Yorke, 400 Manning Ave.; Miss M. Booth, 30 Brunswick Ave. Registry Committee—Miss E. McArthur, 30 Brunswick Ave.; Miss M. Wilson, 30 Brunswick Ave.

Board of Directors—Miss M. Brett, 27 Irwin Ave.; Mrs. Yorke, 400 Manning Ave.; Miss E. Hamlin, 30 Brunswick Ave.

Programme Committee—Miss M. Misner, 16 Ulster St.; Miss Madeline Ruck, 671 Huron St.

The Canadian Nurse—Miss M. Butchart.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The Canadian Permanent Army Medical Service (Nursing Branch).

The Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.—President, Miss Madden, R.N., Supt. of Nurses, City Hospital, Hamilton; Secretary, Miss Scott, 11 Chicora Ave., Toronto.

The Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses. — President, Miss Snively, St. Catharines; Secretary, Miss Stewart, Supt. of Nurses, General Hospital, Toronto.

The Association of Hospital Superintendents of Canada.—President, Dr. Boyce, Supt. General Hospital, Kingston; Secretary, Dr. Dobbie, Supt. Tuberculosis Hospital, Weston.

The Canadian Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Phillips, 45 Argyle Ave, Montreal; Cor. Secretary, Miss Colley, 133 Hutchison St.

The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses.—President, Mrs. Bruce Hill, Corner Ellice and Carlton Streets, Winnipeg; Secretary, Miss Isabel Gauld, 375 Langside St., Winnipeg.

The Nova Scotia Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Pemberton, "Restholm," Halifax; Secretary, Miss Kirke, Supt. Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.—President Miss Bella Crosby, 41 Rose Ave.; Rec. Sec., Miss E. R. Greene, Hospital for Incurables, Toronto.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.—Miss Mackenzie, Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

The Brockville Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. V. A. Lott; Sec., Miss M. Ringer.

The Collingwood G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Asociation.—President, Miss Knox; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr, Collingwood.

The Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Dewar, 824 4th Ave. West; Secretary, Miss Rutherford, 596 4th St. West.

The Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Mitchell; Secretary, Mrs. Manson, 630 Sixth St., Harriston.

The Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. Douglas, 366 Daly Ave, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss Snow, Nurses' Club, Somerset St., Ottawa.

The Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Lloyd, Durham, Ont.; Sec., Miss North Harriston.

The Galt General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Wardlaw; Secretary, Miss Adair.

The Guelph General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss J. J. Frew; Cor. Sec., Miss M. Walker, 263 Grange St.

The Hamilton City Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss N. J. Burnett; Cor. Sec., Miss Etta McLeay, The Mountain Sanatorium.

The London Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Lyons; Sec., Miss Roche, Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.

The Kingston General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Frances Wilson, Union St., Kingston; Secy., Mrs. W. J. Crothers, Jr., 86 Barrie St.

The Montreal General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss K. H. Brock, 59 Park Ave., Montreal; Cor. Secy., Miss S. Ethel Brown, 26 Melbourne Ave., Westmount.

The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss Grant; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Roberts, 135 Colonial Ave., Montreal.

The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. C. T. Ballantyne; Secy.-Treas., Miss M. K. Gallaher.

The St. Catharines G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association—President, Miss L. Tuck; Secretary, Miss E. M. Elliott.

The Toronto Central Registry of Graduate Nurses.—Registrar, Miss Ewing, 569 Bathurst St.

The Toronto General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Julia Stewart, 12 Selby St.; Cor. Secy., Mrs. N. Aubin.

The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne St.; Secretary, Miss Allen, 71 Grenville St.

The Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club.—President, Miss Connor, 418 Sumach St.; Sec., Miss E. Ross Greene, Hospital for Incurables.

The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Alumnae Association.—President, Miss L. L. Rodgers; Cor. Sec., Miss B. Goodall, 666 Euclid Ave.

The Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Mathieson, Supt. Riverdale Isolation Hospital; Secretary, Miss Muriel Gale, Riverdale Isolation Hospital.

The Toronto St. Michael's Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Power, 9 Pembroke St.; Secretary, Miss O'Mara, 9 Pembroke St.

The Toronto Western Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. MacConnell, 125 Major St.; Cor. Secy., Miss Butchart, 563 Bloor St. W.

The Winnipeg General Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss Johns, Winnipeg General Hospital; Secy.-Treas., Miss Hood, 367 Langside St.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. W. F. Salsbury, 1340 Burnaby St.; Secretary, Miss Ruth Judge, 811 Thurlow St., Vancouver.

The Vancouver General Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss M. Beharrel, Asst. Supt. V.G.H., Vancouver; Secretary, Miss M. Wilson, 675 Twelfth Ave. W.

The Victoria Trained Nurses' Club—President, Miss Keast, Cranberry Gardens; Secretary, Miss Ethel Morrison, 1442 Elford St., Victoria.

The Florence Nightingale Association, Toronto.—President, Miss M. A. McKenzie; Secretary, Miss J. C. Wardell, 97 Delaware Ave.

Nicholl's Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Dixon, 501 Water St.; Secretary, Mrs. Jackson, 567 Paterson St.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

CANADIAN DISTRICT

MONTREAL—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday Holy Communion at M. G. H., 6.15 a.m Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 8.15 p.m. Last Tuesday Holy Communion at R. V. H., 6.15 a.m.
District Chaplain—Rev. Arthur French, 158 Mance Street.
District Superior—Miss Stikeman, 216 Drummond Street.
District Secretary—Miss M. Young, 36 Sherbrooke Street.
District Treasurer—Mrs. Messurvy, 37 Church Street.

TORONTO—St. Augustine's Parish House, 8 Spruce Street, last Monday, 8 p.m.
Chaplain—Rev. F. G. Plummer.
Superior—Miss Brent.

QUEBEC—All Saints Chapel, The Close. Guild service, fourth Tuesday, 8.15 p.m.
Chaplain—The very Rev. the Dean of Quebec.
Superior—Mrs. Williams, The Close.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Branch of St. Barnabas' Guild was held on Saturday, June 10th, at the Lakeside Hospital. There were present the chaplain, superior, nine members and two visitors. Tea was served on the verandah, and the annual service was held, with an address on "The Trinity," by the chaplain.

The secretary's report was then read. There were seven meetings during the year; average attendance nine; three new active members and two associates were received. There were three resignations and one member passed away.

The meeting adjourned after a very pleasant afternoon. The first meeting of the coming season will be held on the first Monday in November, at 8 p.m.

THE ARCH-CONFRATERNITY OF THE "MISERICORDIA," FLORENCE.

(Continued from August)

The captains, "Capi di Guardia," numbering seventy-two, representing the number of the disciples sent out by Christ, consist of ten prelates, fourteen nobles, twenty priests, and twenty-eight citizens not of noble birth, and these only have a voice in the administration of the company. The King of Italy and the Archbishop of Florence are ex-officio Capi di Guardia, and the Princes of the House of Savoy are all honorary members of the Misericordia.

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THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

(INCORPORATED 1908)

President, Miss Bella Crosby, 41 Rose Avenue, Toronto; First Vice-President, Miss Mina Rodgers, General Hospital, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. S. Tilley, Kingston; Recording Secretary, Miss E. Ross Greene, Hospital for Incurables, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jessie Cooper, 30 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto; Treasurer, Miss Mary Gray, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Board of Directors—Miss L. C. Brent, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Mrs. Paffard, Victoria Avenue, Eglinton; Miss K. Mathieson, Riverdale Hospital, Toronto; Miss A. J. Scott, 11 Chicora Avenue, Toronto; Miss L. L. Rogers, 908 Bathurst Street, Toronto; Miss Jean C. Wardell, 171 Delaware Avenue, Toronto; Mrs. Clutterbuck, 148 Grace Street, Toronto; Miss Ewing, 569 Bathurst Street, Toronto; Miss Pringle, 23 Park Road, Toronto; Miss Butchart, 563 West Bloor Street, Toronto; Miss Jamieson, 23 Woodlawn Avenue East, Toronto; Miss De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne Street, Toronto; Miss Barnard, 608 Church Street, Toronto; Miss Kimmett, 418 Sumach Street, Toronto.

Conveners of Standing Committees—Legislation, Mrs. Paffard; Revision of Constitution and By-Laws, Miss A. J. Scott; Press and Publication, Miss L. L. Rogers; representative to the Canadian Nurse Editorial Board, Miss Jamieson.

The Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club have secured a room in the new Foresters' Building, College Street, near Yonge, for their headquarters. The members of the club are to be congratulated on having secured such conveniently situated headquarters, and the members will enjoy the pleasures of the reading room.

The G.N.A.O. hopes to share in the privileges of this room. This will be a great convenience, for in the work of registration it will facilitate matters to have books of reference so easily obtainable.

The members of the G.N.A.O. have overlooked the request for suggestions as to appointments to the Council. This is necessary to complete the Bill. Kindly send all names to the Secretary.

The Treasurer is ready to receive the fees for 1911-12. The members are respectfully requested to attend to this promptly.

Nurses are requested to keep in mind the calendar which is to be issued by the G.N.A.O., and which, it is hoped, will be ready in good time for the Christmas sale. Particulars later.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER RECEIVED FROM MISS M. L. MELLEFOUT, A.V.O.U. NURSE, IN QUESNEL, B.C.

"My wonderful journey is ended, and I am safely in the most surprising little hospital that you can imagine. I am sending you a post card with photo of it. I cannot describe my ride over the mountains without using sheets of paper, but it was one continuous joy—a veritable moving picture. The Cariboo Road is wonderful, just as smooth and well graded as a suburban road, curving in and out, never more than half a mile of straight road, up hill and down, clinging to the sides of precipices, passing through ranches, typically wild and woolly. But still the comfortable houses, sounds of pianos and graphophones, automobiles going and coming, comfortable farm wagons and carriages, telegraph and telephone wires—all made one forget that miles of wilderness were between one and civilization, as represented by the C.P.R. But the sight of the stage coach and prairie schooners drawn by four to eight teams of horses, an Indian galloping on horseback, and the consciousness that the telegraph wires ran into Dawson, as well as the most marvellous scenery—all reminded one that it is a new and wonderful country, and the pioneer spirit could not help but make itself felt. Still, riding in an automobile seemed rather an unusual pioneer proceeding. But I did the orthodox things at the beginning of the journey.

"After assuring me that the journey could be made by auto as well as by stage, the agent at A. decided that as there was an uncertainty as to whether there was a seat for me in either of the cars going out that morning, the wisest plan was for me to go on with the stage, and let the auto pick me up along the trail. I do wish I could describe the stage. But it was exactly what you have seen in the illustrated Western stories. High and red, drawn by two teams of horses, seats in tiers on top—my particular seat by the driver, where every jolt and every down grade one had to stand on one's toes, and nothing to hold on to. But I saw some glorious views, and the way that driver held in four horses, applied brakes, and came down steep hills on the sides of precipices was something never to be forgotten. Although I rather ached all over from my spring-

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THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION AND REGISTER FOR GRADUATE NURSES—ESTABLISHED 1895—INCORPORATED 1901.

President—Miss Phillips.

Vice-Presidents—Miss Tedford and Miss Colquhoun.

Treasurer—Miss Des Brisay.

Secretary—Miss Colley, 133 Hutchison St.

Registrar—Mrs. Burch, 175 Mansfield Street.

Reading Room—The Lindsay Bldg., Room 611, 517 St. Catherine St. West.

Lectures—From November until May, inclusive, in the Medico-Chirurgical Society Rooms, the first Tuesday in the month, at 8 p.m.

The regular monthly committee meeting of the C.N.A. was held in the reading room on August 7th. The Registrar reports a busy month.

It was with deep regret that the members learned of Dr. Church's death, and Miss Phillips was asked to convey to Mrs. Church our united sympathy.

Miss M. Fortescue, who was operated upon for appendicitis recently in the Montreal General Hospital, is recovering rapidly.

Miss R. Moffatt has returned from New Orleans, and is spending the summer in Longueile.

Miss Sara Fraser is spending her holiday in Renfrew, Ont.

Miss Sullivan has quite recovered from her operation for appendicitis, and is nursing at the R.V.H.

Mrs. Lanagan has charge of a very neat little ward in the departmental store of Goodwin's, Ltd. She looks after the health of the employes and cares for any emergency cases. Other cities have realized this need and supplied it, but this is an innovation in Montreal.

Miss M. Armstrong is assisting Miss Baikie at Lachine General Hospital.

My Scallop Shell of Quiet

Give me my Scallop Shell of Quiet
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage,
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer;
No other balm will there be given;
Whilst my soul, like quiet palmer,
Travelleth toward the land of Heaven.

. . . . . .

My soul will be a-dry before,
But, after, it will thirst no more.

"To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy. * * * In his own life, then, a man is not to expect happiness, only to profit by it gladly when it shall arise; he is on duty here; he knows not how or why, and does not need to know; he knows not for what hire, and must not ask. Somehow or other, though he does not know what goodness is, he must try to be good; somehow or other, though he cannot tell what will do it, he must try to give happiness to others."—R. L. Stevenson.

HOSPITALS AND NURSES

Miss O. Standish (Vancouver General Hospital) has accepted a position in the Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops, B.C.

Miss Ruth Parker, Novar, Ontario, has completed her training in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N.Y., and expects to go West in September and take up private work.

Miss Andrews and Miss Stewart, of Fernie, B.C., who took the post-graduate course in school nursing in Toronto in June, have returned to the West.

Miss Cunningham, who has been in charge of the Outdoor Department of the Royal Victoria Hospital for the past two years, has left to take the position of head nurse of the operating room in the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland. Miss Munroe, who has been assistant in the operating room (R.V.H.), has been appointed to the position.

Miss Ponton (Class of 1910), R.V.H., and Miss Turner (Class of 1911) have been appointed assistants in the operating room of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

In the Royal Victoria Hospital a new men's surgical ward is being opened, making a capacity of sixty-four beds for men's surgical cases, and a wing containing twenty private rooms is being added to the hospital. This will bring up the number of private rooms to about seventy. These changes will, of course, necessitate an addition to the nursing staff of the hospital.

Miss Kathleen Macdonald, Graduate of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, is head nurse at the "Home Hospital," Gloucester Street, Toronto.

Miss Redmond leaves Stratford General Hospital, where she has been head nurse, to become superintendent of the G. and M. Hospital, Owen Sound.

Dr. R. A. Reeve, Toronto, was honored by Birmingham University with an honorary degree. Dr. Reeve was welcomed as a representative of the Overseas Dominions.

The new Nurses' Residence in connection with the General Hospital, Niagara Falls, Ont., will be finished in early autumn, and will prove a great comfort to the nurses, as well as increase the capacity of the hospital.

Mrs. Staebler, Superintendent of the Stratford General Hospital, has resigned her position to become Superintendent of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, Sherbrooke, Que. Mrs. Staebler assumes her new duties on Sept. 1st.

Dr. Howard T. Karsner, lecturer on pathology at the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Philadelphia, and demonstrator at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed associate professor of pathology at the Medical School of Harvard University.

Dr. Daniel D. Hoyt, demonstrator in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed as lecturer to the students in training at the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and will assume his duties in August.

Miss Clara F. MacKenzie, of Philadelphia, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Philadelphia, Pa., has been engaged by the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, White Sulphur, W. Va., to take charge of its hydriatic and massage departments.

The Queen Alexandra Imperial Military Nursing Service are placing in their chapel a stained glass window and a recording alabaster tablet in memory of their foundress, Florence Nightingale. This is being done on the initiative of the Matron-in-Chief and the principal Matrons, who have raised the funds solely amongst the past and present members of that Service, and those who formerly belonged to the Army Nursing Service. The subject of the window will be the appearance of our Lord to Mary Magdalene in the Garden.—British Journal of Nursing.

Upon invitation, Mr. Max J. Walter, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, gave several lectures on "Re-Educative Gymnastics in Locomotor Ataxia," and on "The Future of Mechanical Treatments Executed Under Medical Direction," to the students of the Chautauqua Summer School of Gymnastics, at Chautauqua, N.Y., which school is under the direction of J. W. Weaver, M.D., of Yale University.

The following graduates of the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, were placed into institutional positions by the above-named school during the latter part of July: Miss Etta B. Propst, Corliss, W. Va., Baltimore City Hospital, McKendree Hospital, at Dr. DuBose's Sanatorium, Selma, Ala.; Miss Theresia Lindstrom, Philadelphia, at Dr. Strong's Sanitarium, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.; Mr. Peter C. Fitzpatrick, Philadelphia, at the Hannick Sanitarium, Scranton, Pa.; Miss Cora M. Chatham, Lock Haven, Pa., at the Sanitarium at Cambridge Springs, Pa.; Miss Mary W. Vare, Hammonton, N.J., at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

At the end of the Spring courses in Mechano-Therapy, the following students received their diplomas at the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.: Marie L. Hyrup-Pedersen, Laramie, Wyo., grad. Dr. Sargent's School of Gymnastics, Cambridge, Mass.; Florence C. Mason, Philadelphia; Kathryn C. Falsey, Elmira, N.Y.; Eugene P. Sullivan, grad. Gowanda Hospital, Gowanda, N.Y.; Annie M. Woodbury, R.N., Lakehurst, N.J., Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass., West End Infants' Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Fannie S. Frantz, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Alma Snipes, Georgia State Sanitarium, Milledgeville, Ga.; Mabel M. Killer, New York, S. R. Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, N.Y.; Presbyterian Hospital, New York; M. Calliope Burris, San Luis Potosi, Mexico; Helen E. Caulfield, San Jose, Cal., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss McCulloch (Class of '09), Collingwood G. and M. Hospital, entertained the graduating class to a gasoline launch ride on the Georgian Bay, one beautiful moonlight night recently. Afterwards dainty refreshments were served.

Capt. and Mrs. Coles took the nurses of the G. & M. Hospital for a delightful trip to the mouth of the Nottawasaga on Saturday, August 5th. On arrival a most delicious picnic tea was served, to which ample justice was done. The party arrived home at 10 p.m., after one of the most enjoyable trips of the season.

The Ladysmith General Hospital, Nanaimo, B.C., was opened on July 18th, by Hon. Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary. Dr. Young delighted the hearts of the directors by promising to pay all expenses in connection with the ward that should be named "The Young Ward." The Mayor also promised substantial assistance.

Edmonton has voted $53,000 for a Nurses' Residence and more equipment for the new Alexandra Hospital.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Registry Committee was held at 569 Bathurst Street on Monday, July 3rd. Members present were: Misses Carnochan, Waddell, Gray, De Vellin, Weyer and McKenzie. Miss Carnochan was appointed convener till the annual meeting in November. The committee decided to donate three hundred dollars to the Central Registry Extension Fund, which has been started for the purpose of assisting the family of moderate means to have skilled nursing in time of severe illness.

Registry calls for June 109, personal 86, total 195. Nurses on roster 384.

Balance in savings account $1,413.61, and in current account $142.68.

Registry calls for July were 150, personal 70, total 220.

Balance in savings account $1,413.61, and in current account $284.25.

We regret the loss by death of one of our members, Miss Beatrice Blackstock, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia. She passed peacefully away Thursday, July 20th, after an illness of more than a year in the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood. As Miss Morton tells us, hers was a brave soul, and she fought well, always looking forward to the time when she would be back at her beloved profession again. But such was not to be. The funeral services were held at the hospital, the pupils in training singing her two favorite hymns, "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

The graduating exercises of the Training School for Nurses of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, Ontario, were held in St. Joseph's Hall, Cross Street, on the evening of July 4th. The graduates were five in number, viz., Misses Bessie J. Ritchie, Bessie J. Gregory, Margaret L. Lydon, Hannah L. Richardson, Marie A. Peck. The following is the programme: Entrance March, Orchestra; Opening Address, Mayor Brackin; Vocal Solo, Mr. Angus; Address, Dr. McKeough; Vocal Solo, Miss McDonald; Selection, Orchestra; Vocal Solo, Master Walter Charteris; Selection, Orchestra; Valedictory, Miss Marie Peck; Address, Dr. Charteris; Presentation of Medals and Diplomas, Rev. Father James, O.F.M.; Selection, Orchestra; Chorus, Nurses; "God Save the King." Afterwards a reception was held in the auditorium, followed by refreshments.

Regina's splendid new General Hospital was opened on June 8th. It is one of the best-equipped in Canada, and will accommodate in the main building and

isolation department (a separate two-storey building) 125 patients. The roof garden will provide a comfortable resting place in the fresh air for convalescent patients. Regina is justly proud of this fine, well-equipped and thoroughly up-to-date institution.

The graduating exercises of the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital took place at Berlin on June 15th, when three nurses—Misses Rolona V. Roos, Minnie Fulton and Agnes Koelin—received their diplomas. President J. B. Hughes occupied the chair. In his opening address, Mr. Hughes expressed the Board's appreciation of the splendid work done by the Ladies' Auxiliary, and also tendered the thanks of the Board to Mr. G. O. Philip for the very useful tuberculosis tent. Dr. Fischer, of Waterloo, addressed the graduates. Mr. Hughes presented the diplomas, and Hon. W. L. M. King presented the class pins. Mayor Schmalz spoke briefly, referring to Mrs. Bowman's efforts to get the training school registered, which, he thought, should be easily accomplished, as the fullest course was pursued. The Mayor also promised that the money for the new extension should be forthcoming. Every speaker paid a high tribute to the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Bowman, under whose capable direction the hospital had attained such marked success, and many highly qualified nurses had graduated. The gold medal for general proficiency was won by Miss Roos, and presented by Mrs. George Wegenast. The silver medal was presented by Mr. R. Smythe to Miss Fulton, and the nurse's chatelaine by Miss Riddell to Miss Koelin.

The graduating exercises of the Lady Stanley Institute Training School, of the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, were held in the Lecture Hall of the Institute on the afternoon of May 30th, 1911, when twelve nurses were graduated. The President, Col. J. W. Woods, occupied the chair. The invocation was by the Rev. Mr. McKay, of Christ's Church. Addresses were given by the Rev. James Little, of St. Paul's Church, and by Dr. Weagant, of the Hospital Medical Board. The diplomas and medals were presented to the nurses by Mrs. W. C. Perkins, President of the Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary. The special prize —a nurse's kit—was presented to Miss Kate Forneri for highest rank, by Mr. W. E. Matthews, Chairman of the Hospital Committee. Mrs. Perkins and Miss Catton, Superintendent of Nurses, were presented with beautiful bouquets of pink roses by the graduating class. The Institute was prettily decorated with flags, bunting and palms for the occasion. A large marquee and two small tents were arranged on the spacious lawn, where refreshments were served by the Ladies' Auxiliary. The Guards' Band furnished the music for the afternoon exercises, and for the usual dance in the evening. The twelve nurses who graduated are as follows: Miss Elsie McKinnon, Arnprior, Ont.; Miss Winnifred Bredin, Woodlands, Ont.; Miss Jennie Simms, Mountain, Ont.; Miss Margaret Lee, Carleton Place, Ont.; Miss Kate Forneri, Kingston, Ont.; Miss Christine McColl, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Evelyn Singleton, Carleton Place, Ont.; Miss Margaret Ralph, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Catherine Flack, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Yvonne Doucet, Montreal, Que.; Miss Victoria Ray, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Annie Mabel McLeod, Ottawa, Ont.

The Thunder Bay Graduate Nurses' Association held their regular monthly

meeting on June 1st at McKellar Hospital, Fort William. The Association welcomed Miss Johns, who had that day entered upon her duties as Lady Superintendent. On May 26th the members of the Association gave a linen shower to Miss Davidson, the retiring Lady Superintendent, who much appreciated the kindness of the Association. Dr. and Mrs. Cooke (neé Davidson) are enjoying an extended trip abroad. They will reside in Fort William.

The annual luncheon of the Alumnae Association of the Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses, held June 16th on the Hospital lawn, was a most enjoyable function. The graduating class of 1911 were the guests of the Alumnae. Among the other guests were Dr. MacMurchy, representing the medical profession; Mrs. Fairbairn, representing the press, and Miss Elwood, Superintendent of the Evangelia Settlement. The day was perfect, the good things all that could be desired, and everyone seemed possessed by the spirit of enjoyment. And the toasts were not the least enjoyable part, for the many appropriate and cheery, pithy addresses were a delight to all.

After the toast to the King had been honored, Miss Snively was called upon to respond to the toast, "Our Country," which she did in a short and very interesting address. Other toasts were "Our School, Past and Present," responded to by Miss Janet Neilson; "Superintendents of Training Schools," responded to by Miss R. L. Stewart, Superintendent of Nurses, Toronto General Hospital; "Class of 1911," by Miss Flora Cameron; "Absent Graduates," by Miss Flaws; "Married Graduates," by Mrs. Mill Pellatt; "The Medical Profession," by Dr. MacMurchy; "The Press," by Mrs. Fairbairn.

At the close of Miss Stewart's address, she proposed two toasts which were honored in silence, one to the late Florence Nightingale, the Mother of Nursing, and the other to the late Isla Stewart, whose noble work and untiring zeal for the profession will never cease to be remembered. At the close the nurses repaired to the lecture room of the Nurses' Residence for the annual meeting.

The Florence Nightingale Association held their last regular meeting at the Residence, Hospital for Sick Children, on Friday evening, May 19th, at 8 p.m. Dr. Ernest Jones gave an interesting lecture on nervous diseases. The next meeting (the last for this season) will be the annual picnic.

The Commencement Exercises of the Hamilton City Hospital Training School for Nurses were held at the Nurses' Residence on Thursday, June 22nd, at 3 p.m., Mr. John Billings, chairman of the Board of Governors, presiding. The address to the graduating class was given by Miss M. Ard MacKenzie, Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order. As usual, Miss MacKenzie made a very telling speech, clear and logical, giving the nurses a broad view of the place the nursing profession holds in the life of to-day. The Rev. Mr. Ten Eyck, of St. Peter's Church, presented the diplomas, and the Rev. Father Coty the medals, both gentlemen congratulating the nurses and wishing them Godspeed. Rev. W. F. Langrill, Medical Superintendent, read the report of the Training School, and then in very feeling words presented the scholarship founded in memory of Mary McLaren House, the beloved Superintendent of the Training School for the five years previous to her death in March, 1910. Miss Elizabeth F. Bell was the winner of the scholarship. There were nineteen

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nurses in the class—Misses Mary J. Kennedy, Bartonville; Winnie A. Wilkin, Birr; Clara E. Waller, Bartonville; Minnie H. Stuart, Hamilton; Catherine E. Flock, Burlington; Elizabeth F. Bell, Walkerton; Ada Rothwell, Vancouver; Lillian J. Overholt, Hamilton; Mary Aitken, Glenannan; May Carscallen, Bartonville; Lillian R. MacLeod, Milton West; Gertrude Price, Toronto; Ethel M. Webster, Madoc; Ethel Freemantle, Vienna; Anna V. Kells, Listowel; Charlotte Marion Still, Saskatoon; Elizabeth M. Aitken, Teeswater; Margaret E. MacEachren, Gravenhurst; Marion B. Ross, Hamilton. The usual dance took place in the evening, and was greatly enjoyed in spite of the heat.

A very enjoyable social event took place in the lecture hall of the Ottawa General Hospital, in connection with the graduation exercises of the ninth class of that Training School. The programme opened with a musical selection by Miss V. Gravelle, which was much applauded. This number was followed by an address by Dr. Chevrier, Chairman, who spoke in his usual humorous style. Dr. O'Brien was called upon to speak to the graduate nurses, and his address consisted of many words of congratulation, and thanks to them on behalf of the staff for the good work they had industriously performed during their course of training. In his closing remarks he offered much sound advice, and good wishes to the nurses in their career.

The distribution of diplomas and medals followed, Mrs. Brophy, Secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary, pinning on medals, while Mrs. M. J. Gorman presented diplomas to the following young ladies: Miss Mary Quinn, Ottawa; Miss Frances Lyons, Ottawa; Miss Donalda Lanctot, Ottawa; Miss Margaret Spooner, Buckingham; Miss Bridie Power, Waterford, Ireland, and Miss Katherine Deegan, Wexford, Ireland. Miss D. Lanctot and Miss B. Power, having equal marks in surgery, drew for Dr. Chabot's medal. The medal was won by Miss Lanctot, but the Ladies' Auxiliary graciously presented a similar medal to Miss Power. Miss M. Spooner merited the prize for highest percentage on totals.

Miss V. Gravelle again delighted her audience with a vocal selection, after which Rev. James Fallon delivered the closing address. He complimented the nurses on the successful termination of three years' labor, and urged them to perform the work of their profession to the best of their ability. "God Save the King" closed the programme, and the guests all repaired to the prettily decorated lawn, where dainty refreshments were served by the members of the D'Youville Alumnae Association.

Among the numerous guests present were: Rev. Fathers Plantin, Sloan, Fallon, Fitzgerald and Sherry; Sir James Grant, and Doctors Chevrier, O'Brien, Nagle, Young, Smith, Valin, Brunet and Legault; Rev. Mothers Duhamel and Kirby, and the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Peterboro—This is vacation time, and the Nicholls Hospital Alumnae Association is having a rest. Our two Delegates to Niagara—Miss Dixon and Miss Brown—came back enthused by their delightful trip, and the opportunity given them of meeting and listening to the earnest, self-sacrificing members who have done, and are still doing, so much for the interests of the profession. We are hoping when our Association meets in September that it shall be with re-

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newed energy and deeper interest. Very much regret is felt because of the departure of Miss McGregor, Assistant Superintendent of Nicholls Hospital, for Vancouver, where she intends to take a year's rest.

The seventh annual convention of the Michigan State Nurses' Association convened at Jackson, May 3rd, 4th and 5th. It was a most interesting meeting and much enjoyed by all. The convention was called to order in Library Hall, which had been prettily decorated for the occasion with the State colors. An average attendance was maintained throughout the session. The nurses from the State who read papers were:—Miss Agnes A. Park, Detroit, "The Work of the Visiting Nurse"; Miss Luella Bristol, Ann Arbor University Hospital, "Uniform Standards in Our Training Schools." The report on State registration prepared by Miss E. Haws, Grand Rapids, and given by Miss Vacey, eDtroit, was very comprehensive and gave a clear idea of what had been done and what still had to be accomplished. Two papers given by Miss Edna Goley, Chicago, commanded the closest attention, one on Hospital Social Service work, the other on Tuberculosis Visiting Nursing. The last day of the meeting we were especially fortunate in having with us Miss McIsaac, who spoke with her usual force and conviction on "The Work of the Interstate Secretary." In the afternoon the Superintendents of Training Schools listened to an inspiring talk on their duties and responsibilities. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. Ralph Apted, Grand Rapids; First Vice-President, Miss Fantine Pemberton, Ann Arbor; Second Vice-President, Miss Ida Procter, Saginaw; Treasurer, Miss Kate McDonald, Port Huron; Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Greever, Muskegon; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Millicent B. Northway, Benton Harbor; Councillors, Miss McIsaac, Benton Harbor, and Mrs. L. E. Gretter, Detroit.

One of our Western nurses, Miss Anna A. Hawley, a worker amongst the Cree Indians in Saskatchewan, has received a call to take up work in the foreign mission field. We understand Miss Hawley has not as yet made any definite decision.

The Thunder Bay Graduate Nurses' Association held its fourth regular meeting at the McKellar Hospital, Fort William, in April. It was decided to have one member prepare a paper on some nursing subject for each meeting. The present scale of fees, $25.00 per week, is to be maintained. The Association now numbers twenty-six.

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses held in March the following officers were elected for the year 1911:—President, Miss Ethel Johns; First Vice-President, Miss Cotter; Second Vice-President, Miss Bowman, Portage la Prairie; Third Vice-President, Miss Starr; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Willard J. Hill; Corresponding Secretary, Miss J. Morrice; Treasurer, Miss Alice Andrew.

The meeting next year will be held in Detroit. The nurses and doctors of Jackson made charming hosts and hostesses. Their guests left for their homes, sorry to go, and glad they had been able to enjoy their hospitality.

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ELDRIDGE L. ELIASON, M.D. } of Pennsylvania.)

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WM. ERWIN, M.D., (Hahnemann and Rush Med. Coll.)

LOUIS H. A. VONCOTZHAUSEN, Ph. G., M. D. (Graduate Phila. College of Pharmacy, Med. Dept. Univ. of Penna., Penna. Orthopædic Institute).

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FEBRILE DISORDERS

(Continued from Page 463)

The novices come next, and are called "Giornanti," because each has a fixed day in the week when he is bound to be on duty. They are 210 in number—thirty-five priests, the rest laymen. The priests say mass and perform other sacred functions, and one of them is always ready in case of sudden death to accompany the body to the mortuary chapel. Twenty-five "Giornanti" are on duty at a time, and have to attend twice a day to perform the routine work of carrying the sick to the hospitals.

The lower grade of novices are called "Stracciafogli" (the name of a temporary day-book in a merchant's office). They are not permanent members, and have no fixed days, but are bound in honor to serve as often as they can.

Last come the "Buonevoglie," or men of goodwill—honorary members, whose only obligation is the payment of 84 centimes a year. Their number is unlimited, and is at present about 1,500.

Each rank furnishes members to fill up vacancies in the rank above.

A candidate for admission to the company must be a citizen of Florence, between eighteen and thirty years of age, a good Catholic, of irreproachable moral conduct, strong and healthy, and not belonging to any ignoble or discreditable trade or profession. The following is a list of excluded ones:—"Barbers, coachmen, cobblers, fishmongers, second-hand dealers, butchers, tumblers, buffoons, and vendors of salame and sausages."

By a quaint old custom, which is still kept up, each member present at a board meeting receives a candle in fee, and outgoing officials receive so many ounces of peppercorns according to their rank. Pepper, as a valuable condiment, was given as a perquisite in other companies.

Twice a day the Misericordia bell tolls to summon the brethren to their duties, at hours varying according to the season, from 5.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. at midsummer, to 7.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. in midwinter. But an urgent call may come at any hour of the day or night, and then the bell rings out, twice for a sick person's need, thrice for a death, and the members hurry to the spot, leaving unhesitatingly whatever occupation, business or pleasure they are engaged in. Two or three brethren and two porters sleep on the premises in Piazza del Duomo, to be ready in case of sudden need.

Assembled in the robing-room, they dress at a signal from the head Capo di Guardia present, and after a brief prayer set out with the litters, twelve men to each party, sometimes with a wheeled ambulance. The sick person is carefully installed in the litter, which is provided with mattress, sheets, pillows, etc., and protected with a hood covered with the same black waterproof of which the gowns are made. In cases of great poverty, the "maestro" will take off his hat and silently hand it round, and whatever is put in by the company is left for the family.

As the profession moves off, the hood is raised on one side for ventilation; when this is not done, it is assumed that a dead body lies in the litter, in which case a priest is generally seen walking in front.

(To be Continued)

"hope of relief is the all prevading thought of the sick, and it is that ability of the attending physician to relieve suffering, which builds his reputation and with it his practice.

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(*Continued from page 465*)

less, backless, sideless stage coach, I certainly was sorry to get down and begin my journey afresh at the end of thirty-four miles in an ordinary touring car. It was lovely to fly over the country at thirty miles an hour. But we began our disasters by a puncture, then the engine got out of gear—we really had quite an exciting time! The chauffeur was a young Irish boy, who had never been over the road before, and it seems that the car had been over the embankment and was 'not quite right.' So, after a few miles of comfort, we would suddenly stop, get out, hunt for stones and rails, and help get our car out. Our stopping place was 105 miles from A., and instead of getting there for dinner at six, we arrived at midnight to find that six autos and several prairie schooners had arrived long before, and that we were obliged to seek shelter farther on.

"It was decidedly weird, our car stopping every few rods, in dense forest, prospectors' camp fires, men lying in blankets along the trail, and all the weird night sounds of a forest and no habitation within miles. However, after a great deal of difficulty, we reached a comfortable ranch, which was also full of weary travellers, but the men gave up their bed to the women of our party—and the four men of our party, with the ranchers, slept in blankets on the floor.

"Next morning a steady downpour added to our difficulties—all the other autos went on, after giving our chauffeur lots of advice, but no new machinery; we remained behind. Fortunately, two of the men in our party knew a good deal about autos, so that by four in the afternoon we started, full of faith, hoping to reach 150 Mile House for the night. But our troubles were manifold, for mountain wind is an enemy not easily subdued by auto cars, and we all had to work our passage. However, we soon came to a better road, and enjoyed a good dinner and comfortable bed at the Cariboo Trading Company's house.

"The Western spirit of kindliness and good cheer is truly grateful, for if anywhere in the world the universal brotherhood of mankind is illustrated it is in the genuine goodwill and kindliness shown to a stranger. I found myself among friends from the time I left the train until now, and have been well taken care of. The stopping places are comfortable, the food is good, not elaborate or well served, but far better than one gets in the average country tavern. The price of food is enormous, and now that Fort George is booming it is very scarce. The seasons are very short here, and little is grown. All foodstuffs have to come over the Cariboo by freight, trams or prairie schooners, which means time and great expense, as each schooner needs from four to eight horses, and hay is $75 a ton! So freight rates are exorbitant, and it is no wonder. It seems amazing how the people have got as much for the hospital as they have."

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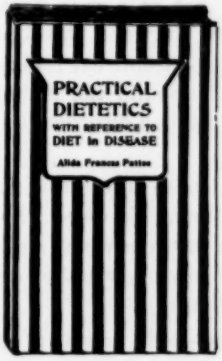

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PUBLISHER'S PAGE

The Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Institute and School of Mechano-Therapy, 1711 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa., wishes to draw attention to its fall classes in Mechano-Therapy, which open in two sections on September 20th and November 15th, 1911. Though there is no further need to mention the complete and renowned facilities of this institution, it might be stated that the curriculum will still further be broadened and improved, as no effort has ever been spared to give the best courses possible. It is the aim of this school to educate its pupils to thoroughly trained operators in Mechano-Therapy, and this can only be done by a residence course in theoretical and practical instruction and actual practice on patients under the supervision of skilled teachers. We assist our graduates to procure positions or in any way possible. To further the interest of our graduates, the Alumni Association issues the Philadelphia Journal of Physiological Therapeutics, the latest copy of which has just appeared. We have secured a lot of these for the benefit of all those who are interested to take up this work. If you are, we will be glad to send you a copy upon request without any charge.

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One is tempted to quote further from this booklet, so interesting is the story—in subject matter and in the manner of its telling. To do so, though, were to defeat the present writer's object, which is to insure a wider audience for the booklet itself—a booklet which is well worth having, whether or not one expects to avail himself of its therapeutic suggestions.

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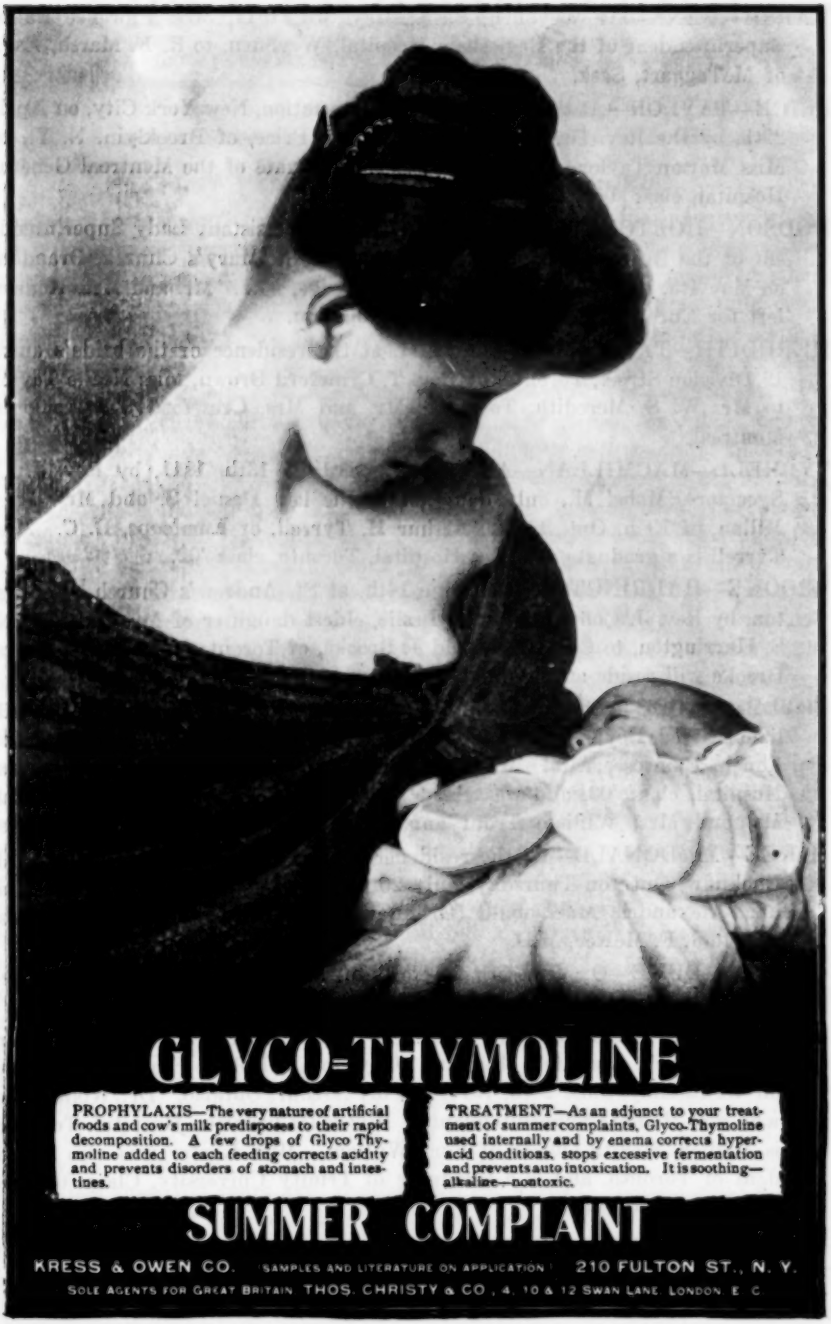
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